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WEATHER—RAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915.

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## STAGE SET FOR FIGHT FOR LIFE OF 'HALF' PLAN

Joint Congressional Committee Will Begin Hearing Facts Tomorrow.

### CITIZENS ARE PREPARED

Will Present Briefs Favoring Present System of Support of Capital.

### OTHER METHODS ALSO FAVORED

District Commissioners' Attitude Not Yet Known—Ready to Give Views to Committee.

By JOSEPH F. ANNIN.

With formal briefs filed, representing the various angles of belief, the stage is set for the opening tomorrow of the most important contest, from the point of view of the citizens of Washington, since the enactment of the so-called organic act of 1878.

In all probability the joint Congressional committee which convenes tomorrow morning, will determine whether the Federal Government shall continue to contribute a fixed proportion of the revenues necessary for the maintenance of the National Capital, along what lines that fixed proportion shall be determined, and, finally, what that fixed proportion shall be—provided that the committee decides that the Federal Government is morally bound to contribute a fixed proportion of the money necessary to maintain its Capital.

### Commissioners May Testify.

Under the chairmanship of Senator Chilton, of West Virginia, the committee will convene tomorrow. When it convenes it will be in possession of printed briefs from the joint citizens' committee of the District and Herbert J. Brown, representing the views of Congressional antagonists of the so-called half-and-half plan, the Tax Reform League of the District and a certain element representing socialistic reformers in Washington.

In addition it will be informed by the District Commissioners that that body holds itself ready to furnish any information of a statistical nature which the Congressional committee may desire, and the committee will be given clearly to understand the District Commissioners hold themselves ready to take the stand and testify, individually, as their views regarding the half-and-half plan.

Involved in the inquiry is the most momentous question with which the District has had to deal for nearly thirty-five years. And the attitude of the rulers of the District—the District Commissioners—in the controversy, is very largely an unknown quantity.

This much The Herald is able to state with certainty—the District Commissioners, as a body, will not support the half-and-half plan and will not subscribe to any plan which fixes by law a certain proportion of support for District expenditures between taxpayers of the District and the Federal Government.

### Commissioners Agree.

The District Commissioners have filed no formal brief, nor have they submitted direct to the joint Congressional committee any information bearing on the subject. Moreover, as a body, the Commissioners have not determined upon any policy to which they will subscribe in connection with the inquiry if their views are asked by the committee. Nevertheless they will appear in person when the committee convenes tomorrow, will announce their readiness to furnish any information which the committee may desire, and will let it be known that they have discussed the subject informally among themselves and are in agreement as to the general lines which they believe should shape the policy or plan to be recommended to Congress by the joint committee.

The briefs filed with the committee will be supplemented by oral arguments, and probably, under restriction, by the calling of witnesses. The following propositions will be advanced by briefs so far filed:

By the joint citizens' committee: That the half-and-half plan is justified by (1) The rejuvenation and development of the city since 1878; (2) A comparison of per capita and realty taxation with other cities similarly situated and of approximate population; (3) The moral obligation of the nation to support its Capital.

By Herbert J. Brown: That application of the single tax principle, taxing ground values which the Federal Government has given high value to, would produce sufficient revenue to obviate the necessity for a Federal subsidy.

By Dr. J. A. McKelvey, secretary National Child Labor committee: That by the granting of a measure of self-government, short of a constitutional amendment, the demand of the District for a Federal subsidy would be eliminated.

## Forbidden to Slander Anti-air Craft Guns

London, Oct. 18.—So severe has become the criticism of England's inability to stop Zeppelins today that the government has issued a rule that magistrates may send to jail any person speaking disrespectfully of the British anti-aircraft guns defending the city.

## CARRANZA WILL BE RECOGNIZED TODAY

Definite Announcement Follows Session of Pan-American Conference.

Secretary of State Lansing announced yesterday afternoon that the United States will recognize today the de facto government of Carranza in Mexico. After a short session yesterday of the Pan-American conference at the State Department, the following official statement was made:

"The conferees, after instructions from their several governments, will recognize today the de facto government of Mexico of which Gen. Carranza is the chief executive."

The fact of the recognition will go to Carranza today through his confidential agent at Washington, Eliseo Arredondo, to whom Secretary of State Lansing wrote a letter yesterday, addressing him in his private capacity, advising him of the action taken by the conference.

For the present it appears to be the intention of the State Department to retain C. B. Parker in charge of the American Embassy at Mexico City. He will have an authority equivalent to that of charge ad interim. Carranza will probably designate Mr. Arredondo, either as charge or Ambassador at Washington.

## CAT DIES, WOMAN LIVES, WHEN GAS FILLS ROOM

Mrs. J. A. Greene Unconscious When Husband Finds Her in Front of Kitchen Stove.

With her pet Maltese cat dead beside her, the timely arrival of her husband probably saved the life of Mrs. J. A. Greene, 218 F street northwest, last night. Mrs. Greene, 46, was unconscious from inhaling gas when her husband entered their apartment at 9 o'clock.

The woman was attempting to fix a valve in their kitchen range when a flare of gas threw her to the floor, singeing her eyebrows and hair. The gas was still flowing from the tube when the husband entered the room.

It is supposed Mrs. Greene fainted from the shock of the explosion or was stunned. The cat was dead when the husband arrived.

At a late hour last night Mrs. Greene was in a precarious condition from gas poisoning. She was taken to Emergency Hospital.

## YOUNG WENZEL DIES IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Son of Artist Who Formerly Lived in Washington Meets Instantaneous Death.

Word reached Washington yesterday that Arthur Allan Wenzel, 16-year-old son of Albert Beck Wenzel, the illustrator, who formerly lived here, was killed in an automobile accident early Sunday morning near Nyack, N. Y.

The Wenzel boy was one of a party of seven young men from Englewood, N. J., who, as a prank, borrowed the automobile of the prosecutor of pleas in Bergen County, which had been left in front of a theater Saturday night. While traveling at high speed near Nyack the automobile left the road and hit a telephone pole.

Wenzel was thrown out of his seat. His head hit the pole and he was killed almost instantly. The other occupants of the machine were seriously injured, and three are at the point of death.

## GOLD FOR MRS. GALT'S RING.

California Girl on Way to Washington to See President.

Grass Valley, Cal., Oct. 18.—Carrying one and a half ounces of virgin gold to give President Wilson for use in his wedding ring, Miss Dorothy Starr, daughter of the Empire Gold Mine's general manager, was on her way to Washington today. She also represents the private school of San Francisco which has invited the President to bring his bride to California for the honeymoon.

## N. Y. 'Spenders' Judged Insane.

New York, Oct. 18.—Lawrence T. Fassett, who has gained a reputation along Broadway as a "spender," was committed to Bellevue today as insane. A taxi driver tried to collect \$12 from Fassett Saturday, and the latter made so much noise a policeman sent him to the hospital. When he was arraigned today a letter from the psychopathic head of Bellevue caused Magistrate Corrigan to commit the man for treatment.

## SACRED RITES OPEN TEMPLE

Vast Assemblage Sees Dedication of Gorgeous Masonic Home.

### SERVICES HELD AT TOP OF WHITE STONE STAIRS

Masons from Every Part of Nation Attend Ceremonies of Supreme Council.

A blue flame curled skyward from a brazen incense pot while a vast assembly of devout people with bared heads listened to the ritualistic words of the sovereign grand commander. With symbolic meaning, water and oil and wine and wheat and corn and salt were scattered from shining silver vessels upon the stately steps of the temple, while from the vested choir, a picture in purple and white, came the solemn tones of sacred music. And then, as if Nature herself desired to contribute to the ceremony, a pretty dove, the symbol of that for which Masonry stands, winged its way over the sea of heads and over the temple, flitting about a bit and then soaring and away into the distance.

And thus was dedicated yesterday afternoon the beautiful Scottish Rite temple, standing at Sixteenth and R streets northwest, one of the rarest of the architectural prizes of the National Capital.

The members of the Supreme Council for the rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States conducted the ceremony and gathered about them as spectators were thousands of prominent Masons from all parts of the country as well as invited guests and the usual throngs of curious folk.

### George Moore Present.

The temple itself a work after the Grecian style, with rows of stately columns, which were held at the top of the long flight of steps leading up to the main entrance from Sixteenth street. In the center of this platform at the top of the flight were seated the members of the supreme council, dressed in gowns of black and purple trimmings with little circular caps of white adorned with gold fringe.

Before each of the officials was a little stand upon which rested a vessel of oil or gold. The sovereign grand commander, George F. Moore, of Montgomery, Ala., was in the middle, and before him was a stand holding the brazen incense pot. Immediately behind him stood the sword bearer, Horatio C. Plumley, of Fargo, N. Dak., holding an immense scimitar fully four feet long and adorned by a blue hilt—a scimitar such as followers of Geoffrey, of Bouillon, carried in days of the Holy Crusades against the Crescent.

Around the wall of the temple to the left of the supreme council were the Scottish Rite Masons, of Arkansas, picture with their cross-colored uniforms and their lavender trimmings and long gold swords. Against the wall at the back were the local Scottish Rite Masons in their uniforms of blue. At the right was the orchestra in military uniforms and the vested choir in white surplices and purple skirts and hats. On the steps, on the platform at the foot of the steps, on the sidewalk, on the sidewalk across the street, and in the yards of houses opposite the temple massed the big audience.

The strains of Dykes' "Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty" marked the opening of the ceremony, the members of the Supreme Council marching in procession from the door of the temple to their seats. The music was furnished by the Louisville Scottish Rite Choir, the St. Louis Scottish Rite Choir, and the St. Louis Scottish Rite Orchestra, under the leadership of Henry J. Folkenhainer, a thirty-second degree Mason.

### Points to Inscription.

The Supreme Grand Commander, in an opening address, sketched briefly the history of Masonry, stating that it came down from an unknown source dating back to the mystic ages of long ago. Turning, he pointed with outstretched arm to the mighty stone above the door of the temple, on which is inscribed in bold letters: "Freemasonry builds its temples in the hearts of men and among nations." "That," he said, "is more expressive of the aims and ideals of Masonry than any words of ours."

Continuing, he said: "Let us hope that this will be indeed a temple of peace and concord and not the home of self-righteousness or feuds and strife. Persuaded that charity and loving kindness will ever be enthroned between its columns and that our altars will ever be consecrated to the great, tolerant, generous and liberal principles of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, I rejoice in the fact that we are now to dedicate and consecrate it as a holy house to the Creator and Preserver of all things, and devoting it to virtue and good works wherein the lessons of wisdom, philanthropy, patriotism, and toleration shall ever be inculcated, as they are ordained and prescribed by the constitutions of Scottish Rite Freemasonry."

The temple formally was presented to the grand commander by Lieut. Grand Commander Rosenbaum on behalf of the committee in charge of its construction. The grand commander then was presented with a silver-bowdoin gavel made from the wood of a magnolia tree still standing near the old residence of Albert Pike at Little Rock, Ark.

## Dutch West Indies, Commanding Approach To Panama Canal, May Force United States To Fight for Principles of Monroe Doctrine

Germany Apt to Carry Out Threat to Take Possession of Islands Unless U. S. Acquires Them by Purchase from Holland.

By CYRIL H. BRETHERTON.

Prevention, says the old maxim, is better than cure. If a nation could accurately forecast all the occasions upon which it was destined to clash with its neighbors it could avoid both war and the necessity of preparing for it. This ability to recognize danger points, either of territory or policy, is singularly absent from national councils. Its possession by diplomats is comparatively rare. Therefore the nations go armed to the teeth waiting for trouble which they appear to do little or nothing to avoid.

At the present moment the United States is on the eve of embarking upon vast expenditures for military and naval preparedness. Nor can any observer, any student of history, deny the propriety of such preparations. Nevertheless there are certain things that the United States can do and should do, peacefully and through diplomatic channels, which would go far towards obviating possible clashes of interest with some foreign power, ends which can be accomplished now in peace but which in the future may

### REASONS WHY DUTCH WEST INDIES SHOULD BE PURCHASED BY U. S.

1. Because they command the Atlantic approach to the Panama Canal.
2. Because if we don't get them Germany will.
3. Because the Monroe doctrine demands it.
4. Because it's better to pay now than fight later.
5. Because they would not cost much, and Holland needs the money.
6. Because it is a case of acting now, while the war is on, or never.

be attainable only by recourse to the sword.

One of these is the acquisition of the Dutch West India Islands. These, six islands of which Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire are the three most considerable, are situated some 700 miles east of the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal—a comfortable day's steaming for a battle cruiser or a two-day trip for a submarine. The islands are pleasant and fertile, but small and not greatly productive. Their total area is some 400 square miles. On the largest of the three main islands is the town of Willemstad, a somewhat significant name. It has an excellent harbor capable of extensive fortification and full of promise as a submarine base. The islands are several hundred miles nearer to Colon than our nearest naval base, Guantanamo.

### Pistol Aimed at Vital Spot.

In the hands of an enemy or, let us say, of a European power that was prepared to apply the acid test to the Monroe Doctrine, these islands would be to the Panama Canal what Heligoland would be to the Kiel Canal if it were still in British hands—a pistol primed and point-

ed at a vital spot. A Cosen submarine operating from the fortified base of Willemstad could close the Canal as effectively as a slide in the Culebra Cut.

Why should we desire to acquire these islands over which the flag of a small and peaceable nation now flies? Briefly, because if we do not Germany will. They should be object to Germany acquiring them and the strategic position in respect to the Panama Canal that they possess implies? That is a question that the reader must answer for himself. Long since the statesmen of our country answered the question by enunciating what is known as the Monroe Doctrine. Only one country has by word and deed during the past twenty years indicated a determination to dispute that doctrine. That country is Germany. Those who will study carefully the facts of the Manilla Bay Incident, of the Venezuela troubles, of our abortive attempt to gain possession of the Danish West Indies, and finally of Germany's brazenly avowed claim that nothing should be done in regard to the status of the Republic of Haiti without her consent, will have before them a history of our diplomatic struggle for the maintenance of the doctrine that will convince them of the necessity of timely action in respect to the Dutch West Indies.

### Germany's Fourteen "Colonies."

Prior to the outbreak of the European war, there could be obtained in German bookshops maps showing Germany's fourteen "colonies" in South America. And turning to the newspaper files and the speeches of aggressive militarists one

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

## GERMANS LAUD SLAPS AT U. S.

Members of United Societies Hear Dr. Emil Scharf, Editor.

### SPEAKER SAYS TEUTONS WILL DEFEAT WILSON

"English-Americans Pig-headed, Bone-headed, and Mush-headed," He Says.

English-Americans are "narrow," "pig-headed," "bone-headed," "mush-headed," at the time of the War of the Revolution New England was the home of Puritanism, Virginia the home of fanaticism and the rest of the States the homes of bone-headedness, and today they are ten times as bad; Senator Lodge is the leader of the American fanatics, and last, the administration is "rotten" and its leader will be "sick" when election comes. Dr. Emil Scharf, a newspaper editor, said amid vociferous applause at the German Day celebration of the founding of Germantown, Pa., by the United German Societies at their hall, 314 C street northwest, last night.

All but a few of his auditors agreed with Mr. Scharf that Thomas Jefferson was the only real American who signed the Declaration of Independence. They applauded when he told how the Germans would elect a Republican President in 1916. They laughed with him when he pitied those who had not known the touch of Kultur. These he interpreted to mean about all Americans—he refused them the name—who boast neither of German nor of Irish extraction.

Altogether, the meeting, without exaggeration, might be called stirring. It was a total success from the standpoint of those who believed with Dr. Scharf. There was an extended program. The hall in which the meeting was held resembled Continental Europe more than America, with its hundreds of Germans, men and women, sitting at double rows of tables and sipping beer or Rhine wine. When Martin Wiegand, president and toastmaster, announced that "The Star Spangled Banner" would be sung in chorus, there was applause.

Mr. Wiegand, who denied the sentiments expressed, as did other leaders of the United Societies, motioned to the audience to rise in deference to the national anthem, and they did, even the members of the orchestra. The pianist stood up and played the accompaniment, while the German-Americans sang the words of the song.

Rev. Dr. Julius Hofmann, of Baltimore, was the first speaker. He spoke, as did all but Dr. Scharf, in German. He was applauded loudly. The cry "Deutschland über Alles" was repeated at short intervals amid applause when he reached his peroration.

Dr. Hofmann was followed by several speakers—Rev. Dr. Heinrich Schumann, of the Catholic University; Dr. Ernest Bruncken, of the Library of Congress; Dr. George Barthelme, Kurt Voelckner, former president of the society, and Dr. Leinweber, who was a prisoner for a time in Russia. Dr. Scharf followed Mr. Voelckner. He said, in part:

"There are 25,000,000 Germans and 20,000,000 Irish in this country. There are enough other foreigners to make a majority over the English-Americans here. 'The English-Americans are narrow, pig-headed, bone-headed and mush-headed,' when the English came here there were Indian massacres, because the English robbed the Indians and cheated them. The Germans were not massacred. 'Thomas Jefferson was the only real American in the outfit. New England was the home of fanaticism, and the others the homes of bone-headedness. They were miserable creatures. They wanted freedom only for themselves. Jefferson freed an amendment to the Constitution which brought religious freedom. The rest were against it. That's what! They are ten times worse today. 'What opposed immigration? The immigration bill recently the cheap, narrow, contemptible Puritans. They favored exclusion. They are essentially English. 'When the Germans came here they were called the damn Dutch.' At this point Mr. Wiegand and others cautioned the speaker in German not to go 'too strong.' He continued: 'The Irish came. The greatest fanatic is Senator Lodge. He said that Boston had fallen into the hands of an Irish Catholic mob. Boston today has the best city government in this country. 'The British always wanted to exclude everybody else from this country. But they wanted to stop the Germans most. 'Germans and Irish must go to the front in America. Bluster, lies and no more hold together very long. There must be a change because America are slaves to newspapers. They can't think. 'Any one worth the name German will vote against Wilson. When a German votes for Wilson, he endorses the murder of his brothers and betrays his trust. 'The Irish will stand side by side with us. When election day comes somebody will be sick, and it will be Wilson.' Mr. Scharf concluded amid more applause. Immediately members of the audience arose and started to prove that Dr. Scharf had not said anything against anybody. Some said that he didn't represent anybody. The audience, as a body, however, showed their liking for his speech.

Most of the program, naturally, was in German. The meeting was concluded with the "Wacht am Rhein." The founding of Germantown was mentioned casually by several speakers.

## KAISER MASSES ARMY TO BREAK LINE OF ALLIES

Desperate Battle Raging to Flank Position on Hill 148.

### REPORT BULGARS BEATEN

Repulsed on Whole Front, London Hears—Enos Is Occupied.

### SEVERAL SERB TOWNS TAKEN

Defenders Not Yet in Position Where Stand Will Be Made, However.

London, Oct. 18.—The Germans are making a desperate effort to break through the French line northeast of Soissons and project their advance line so far into the French defenses that the French or Hill 148 will be exposed on the flank and forced to withdraw.

Activity of the German artillery bodies of re-enforcements at this point betrayed this plan to the French and during the past twenty-four hours, repeated German attacks, made after terrific artillery preparation, were thrown back. Three times during last night the Germans attacked with the bayonet and bombs, but each time, the French machine guns met them with a galling fire, while the French batteries, dropping steady streams of high explosive shells along a line that paralleled the rear of the advancing Germans, prevented re-enforcements reaching them. The Germans consequently were forced each time to retire without reaching their goal.

The bitter attacks took place in the Haech wood. The final effort of the Germans, apparently was to have been made this afternoon, but after their artillery had proceeded at length with an intense cannonade and when the German massed columns were about to débouch for the attack the French batteries again threw a front of the infantry their barrier of fire and the attack was forestalled.

On the British front, according to the Berlin report, the English attempted to drive in the Germans from an advanced position northeast of Vermelles, where the German line jutted far into that of the British. The attacks failed, says Berlin.

**Bulgarians Repulsed.** South of the Somme the artillery duel which has been raging for several days is increasing hourly in intensity. German bombardment of Tathure Hill continued actively. French sorties from the hill have been repulsed. French guns bombarding the German trenches and encampments hit an ammunition depot and caused an explosion.

The Evening News publishes the following dispatch from Athens: "The Bulgarians have been repulsed along the whole line. The Serbians are now considered secure, and the allies are advancing against the Bulgarians. The allied troops are being rushed to the front hastily."

A telegram from Saloniki states that more Anglo-French troops have left for Macedonia. The district of Strumitsa has been evacuated by the Bulgarians and the fortress occupied by the allies.

Enos, at the eastern end of the Bulgarian coast on the Aegean Sea, close to the Bulgarian frontier, has been occupied by a landing party of the allies, who have also seized the railroad which runs from that port to Adrianople and Bulgaria. Allied warships continue their blockade of Dedagach.

It is understood the blockade of the Bulgarian coast is a preliminary to extensive land and sea operations against Bulgaria and Turkey. In which Italy will co-operate with a naval squadron. "In Serbia" the Bulgarians are pressing attacks against the railroad which runs from Saloniki, through Nish, to Belgrade. Severe fighting is under way at Vranje, the point on the railroad nearest the Bulgarian frontier, and the latest reports received here state that the Bulgarians are being driven back.

It is said that German officers are in command of all Bulgarian operations. A check for the Bulgarians in their operations against the Nish-Belgrade Railroad, in addition to the loss of the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumitsa, would be serious. The Austro-Germans are making progress in the north, but they are meeting stronger resistance than expected. The Serbians and Montenegrins are resisting all along the line, and while they have given up numerous towns they have not yet reached the positions where they will make their stand.

## New Commander At Dardanelles

Sir Ian Hamilton Recalled. Sir Edward Carson Resigns.

By W. ORTON TEWSON.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald. London, Oct. 18.—Two important announcements, revealing serious dissatisfaction in high places regarding the situation in the Balkans and on the Gallipoli peninsula were made in London tonight. The first, and the one that will cause greatest shock to the British public, was the announcement that Sir Ian Hamilton had been recalled as commander at the Dardanelles.

Immediately on the heels of this came an authorized statement that Sir Edward Carson had resigned from the cabinet.

That all was not going well at the Dardanelles has been admitted in official circles for some time. The recent statement in the house of commons of the heavy losses which the British troops have suffered, coupled with an admission of the comparatively small gains achieved, came almost as a blow to the public. At that time Viscount Milner even suggested the withdrawal of the allied troops from Gallipoli, and Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Lords that it was impossible for any member of the government to give an undertaking either that the troops would be continued there or that they would be withdrawn.

The official announcement of Gen. Hamilton's recall makes no reference to these matters, but merely says: "Sir Charles C. Monro has been appointed to command the Mediterranean force in succession to Sir Ian Hamilton, who is to return to England to report. Pending Gen. Monro's arrival, Gen. Birdwood will be in command."

Sir Edward Carson's decision to resign, communicated to the press late tonight, was not so much of a surprise. Only certain necessary formalities prevented its earlier announcement. While no statement is forthcoming as to the real reasons for Sir Edward Carson's resignation, it is significant that his resignation actually occurred almost simultaneously with the resignation of Foreign Minister Delcasse from the French cabinet. Both these breaks in coalition cabinets synchronized with the announcement of combined allied action in Serbia.

### CONSTANTINOPLE BY DEC. 1.

Mackensen's Plans Shown in Orders to Wounded Lieutenant. Paris, Oct. 18.—Field Marshal von Mackensen plans to be in Constantinople by December 1. This is learned by the orders of a German lieutenant now in Basle, Switzerland, where he is convalescing before rejoining his regiment. The lieutenant, who is attached to the Sixteenth Bavarian Corps, has been ordered to join his company at Dedagach, Bulgaria, between November 20 and December 1. After this time the order is said to state the corps will be stationed in Constantinople.

## London Buying Blinds After Zeppelin Scare

London, Oct. 18.—Never in history have the establishments selling blinds done such a rushing business as at present. As a result of police regulations to keep all houses dark all of London is buying blinds. The police have recommended the purchase of blue blinds as the best for the purpose of shutting out light, and most buyers are purchasing blue blinds for the windows of their homes. The "blind order" affects all the metropolitan districts with its population of 7,000,000.

Countess Arrested as Spy.

Florence, Italy, Oct. 18.—Countess Maria Valmorchi, an Austrian subject, was arrested today, charged with espionage. The police claim that the countess, while at Venice, signaled to Austrian warships of the movements of the Italian fleet.

Kaiser Apologizes to Holland.

Berlin, Oct. 18 (Wireless via Tuckerton).—The German government has apologized to Holland for the passage of Zeppelins over Dutch territory.